

AMENDMENT

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph 31 as follows:

When actuation is required, an electrical current is supplied to the motor 12, rotating the shaft 15 and consequently the worm wheel 16 in a first actuating direction X (clockwise when viewing Figure 1) towards the actuated position of Figure 2. As the worm wheel 16 rotates, the crank pin 30 moves in the first direction from position A of Figure 1 to position C of Figure 2. This movement is assisted by the force provided by the helical spring 18 which acts on the crank pin 30 and therefore on the worm wheel 16.

Please amend paragraph 32 as follows:

Once actuation has occurred, an electrical current is supplied to the motor 12, causing it to run in a reverse direction, and results in the worm wheel 16 rotating in a second return direction Y (counter-clockwise direction when viewing Figure 2) towards the rest position of Figure 1. This results in the crank pin 30 moving from position C of Figure 2 to position A of Figure 1. It will be appreciated that as the worm wheel 16 moves in the second direction, it works against the helical spring 18 which is being acted on by the crank pin 30, causing the helical spring 18 to wind up.

Please amend paragraph 34 as follows:

It will be appreciated that as the worm wheel 16 rotates in the first direction X, the crank pin 30 will first slide along the arm 20 towards the circular portion 26 of the helical spring 18 before reaching its closest position. The crank pin 30 will then slide back along the arm 20 away from the circular portion 26.

Please amend paragraph 39 as follows:

The operation of the second embodiment of the actuator assembly 10 differs from the first embodiment since, in the rest position, the force acting on the crank pin 30 does not act substantially through the pivot 28, but is sufficiently offset from the pivot 28 to generate a relatively low torque on the worm wheel 16 and drive the worm wheel 16 in the second return direction Y against the stop.

Please amend paragraph 40 as follows:

As the worm wheel 16 is driven by the motor 12 in the first direction X from the rest position (position B), the crank pin 30 first passes through position A before reaching the actuated position (position C) shown in Figure 2. Therefore, from position B to position A, the motor 12 is storing energy in the helical spring 18, whereas from position A to position C, the motor 12 is assisted by the helical spring 18. It should be noted that the angle that the arm 20 rotates between position B and position A is relatively small and hence only a relatively small amount of energy is stored in the spring 18 when the crank pin 30 moves from position B to position A. However, the spring 18 is significantly unwound when the crank pin 30 moves from position A to position C, thus releasing significant amounts of stored energy to assist the motor 12.

Please amend paragraph 41 as follows:

Thus, whether the crank pin 30 is stopped at position A (first embodiment) or position B (second embodiment), the helical spring 18 provides a force which either does not generate any substantial resultant torque on the worm wheel 16 (position A), or drives the worm wheel 16 in the second return direction Y (position B). Therefore, the worm wheel 16 is prevented from driving the motor in the first actuating direction unless actuated.